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PERTINENT INFORMATION

(1) BECK, Rudolf, age 46, born in the Saarland, residing in Saarbruecken at Schinkelstrasse 13. Beck's rank is Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat; he is director of the LfV. Beck is sincerely and devoutly Roman Catholic and leans strongly toward although may not be a member of the Christlich-Soziale Union (Christian Social Union-CSU), formerly known as the Christliche Volkspartei (Christian People's Party-CVP). Beck reads the "Saarlaendische Volkszeitung" (Saarland People's Gazette), which is close to the CSU; he also reads the "Saarlandbrille" (Saarland Spectacles), a rabidly pro-CSU journal. Beck is married and very devoted to his wife. He has a daughter, 18, who is studying metallurgy in the Saarland; a daughter, 8, and a daughter, 7. Within the same house, which was reconstructed after destruction in the war, live Beck's mother-in-law (his father-in-law died in 1944) and Beck's sister (whose husband was killed in the war in 1944). Prior to World War II Beck was in the Kriminalpolizei (Criminal Police - Kripo) in the Saarland and in some police work in Stuttgart. During the war he was in some branch of the army in work related to intelligence but claims to have little or no real knowledge of intelligence operations. He served mostly on the Russian front, in the northern section, and spent one Christmas in Courland, another Christmas in Estonia. After the war he was interned for two years. Upon his release he was not permitted to return to the police, in the Saarland, but worked, perhaps in the Ruhr, as a representative

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of a metal firm. He returned to the Saarland Kripo in 1950 and became the director of the Landeskriminalpolizei (State Criminal Police - LKP) and the Landeskriminalamt (State Criminal Office - LKA), which are headed by the same person in the Saarland. His assistants and staff in the LKP and LKA were Ludwig Zeiger, present head of the LKP and LKA; Albert Wiszinski, present deputy head of the LKP and LKA; and Walter Lamy, present chief of the operative section of the LKP. Beck is on a first-name and friendly basis with these three. Because of political pressure, as the pro-German elements as contrasted with the pro-"European" groups became stronger in state administration, Beck was forced out of the LKP and was succeeded by Zeiger. Beck then became Polizeireferent, a position immediately subordinate to the politically appointed office of Polizeipraesident, (Police President) who at that time headed all the police activities in the state and was immediately subordinate to the Minister of Interior. The Polizeipraesident at the time was one (fnu) Mueller, who had previously been a Staatsanwalt (State's Attorney); Mueller was forced out of the position in 1955 (or possibly 1956) after becoming involved with a girl. When Mueller left, Beck was transferred to the police school in St. Ingbert. (Interestingly enough, and significant for a grasp of the political maneuvering, Zeiger succeeded Mueller as temporary Polizeipraesident only to return to the LKP in July 1957.) Beck remained at the police school until 1 October 1957, when he took over the directorship of the then constituted LfV. Beck states that following his ouster from the LKP his career has been shaken. He would much rather have remained in criminal work and did not want to take over the LfV, but did so upon the urging of several people. Following his ouster from the LKP, Beck abruptly severed all personal and social contacts with his former colleagues and withdrew into his family circle. Beck is visibly shaken when he speaks of his professional disappointments and the attitudes of his former friends. This disappointment has broadened into a general melancholy. Beck knows about operations in general, their scope and significance, but has not interested himself about details (or perhaps has been unable to pry details loose from his staff). Beck is, on the other hand, apparently constantly engaged in the "representational" work among governmental officials.